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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/829,307	04/19/2004	Tseng Tien Peng	1584AAZ	5663
7590		10/23/2007	EXAMINER	
Tseng Tien Peng		ENSEY, BRIAN		
P.O. Box 10-69		ART UNIT		
Chong Ho		PAPER NUMBER		
Taipei, 235		2615		
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/829,307

Applicant(s)

PENG, TSENG TIEN

Examiner

Brian Ensey

Art Unit

2615

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 April 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3, 5, 6 and 8-11 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 4, 7, 12 and 13 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: Applicant should be consistent in naming element 12. See page 4, lines 16 and 17 “speaker members 12” and page 5, line 6 “screw holes 12”.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-3 and 8-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Martin et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,769,374 in view of Hsu et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,812,369.

Regarding claim 1, Martin discloses a computer comprising: a monitor (12) including a frame (30), a speaker device (36) including a housing (38) having a casing (44), and said casing including a space formed therein to receive said frame (30) and to attach said casing (44) and said housing (38) to said frame (30) of said monitor (12) (See Figs. 1, 4-6 and col. 3, lines 10-53). Martin does not expressly disclose said speaker device including at least one spring blade extended therefrom, to engage with said frame of said monitor, and to secure said speaker device to said monitor. However, the use of spring retainers for securing speakers to a monitor is well-

Art Unit: 2615

known in the art and Hsu teaches a speaker device including a housing (14,16) for mounting to a notebook computer monitor (12) including a spring (78) extended therefrom, to engage with said frame of said monitor, and to secure said speaker device to said monitor (See Hsu Figs. 1-3 and col. 2, line 10 to col. 3, line59). Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to utilize the spring retainer of Hsu in the casing of Martin to allow the speaker to be securely and slidably mounted to a notebook computer monitor (See Hsu abstract).

Regarding claim 2, the combination of Martin in view of Hsu further discloses said casing includes two side plates (42,46) to define said space thereof and to receive said frame (30).

Regarding claim 3, the combination of Martin in view of Hsu further discloses said at least one spring blade is extended from either of said side plates of said casing (See Hsu Figs. 3 and 4).

Regarding claims 8-10, the combination of Martin in view of Hsu further discloses a means for securing said casing to said frame of said monitor, wherein said securing means includes at least one fastener (58) engaged through said casing (46) and engaged with said frame (28) of said monitor, to secure said casing and said housing to said frame of said monitor and wherein said casing includes at least one plate (46) to define said space thereof and to receive said frame, said at least one fastener (58) is engaged through said at least one plate of said casing (See Martin Figs. 5 and 6 and col. 4, lines 11-49).

Regarding claim 11, the combination of Martin in view of Hsu further discloses at least one fastener includes a knob (60) and a shank (52) extended from said knob to engage through said at least one plate of said casing. The combination of Martin in view of Hsu does not

Art Unit: 2615

expressly disclose a threaded shank. However, the use of threaded shanks is common in most bolts and screws. Official Notice taken. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a fastener with a threaded shank as an alternate equivalent securing means. The threaded shank in place of the split rear body of the fastener of Martin would provide a more secure means of fastening.

Claims 5 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Martin in view of Hsu as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Spoons et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,639,060.

Regarding claim 5, the combination of Martin in view of Hsu discloses a notebook computer as claimed. The combination of Martin in view of Hsu further discloses elastomeric material in the form of pads (42, 46, 48) provided on the inside surfaces of the casing to prevent scarring or disfiguring of the edge of the monitor (See Hsu Fig. 3 and col. 3, lines 1-5). The combination of Martin in view of Hsu does not expressly disclose at least one adhesive member attached to said casing, to engage with and to secure said casing to said frame of said monitor. However, the use of adhesive members for attachment of speakers to monitors is well known in the art and Spoons teaches adhesive strips (42, 44, 48) on the inside surfaces of the casing to secure the speaker in place and not interfere with or permanently damage the monitor (See Spoons Fig. 3 and col. 6, lines 1-12). Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to replace the elastomeric strips of the combination of Martin in view of Hsu with the adhesive strips of Spoons to achieve a very secure attachment without permanent damage (See Spoons col.6, lines 2-12).

Regarding claim 6, the combination of Martin in view of Hsu discloses a notebook computer as claimed. The combination of Martin in view of Hsu further discloses said casing

Art Unit: 2615

includes two side plates and an upper plate to define said space thereof and to receive said frame and elastomeric material in the form of pads (42, 46, 48) provided on the inside surfaces of the casing to prevent scaring or disfiguring of the edge of the monitor (See Hsu Fig. 3 and col. 3, lines 1-5). The combination of Martin in view of Hsu does not expressly disclose at least one adhesive member attached to either of said plates of said casing. However, the use of adhesive members for attachment of speakers to monitors is well known in the art and Spoons teaches adhesive strips (42, 44, 48) on the inside surfaces of the casing to secure the speaker in place and not interfere with or permanently damage the monitor (See Spoons Fig. 3 and col. 6, lines 1-12). Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to replace the elastomeric strips of the combination of Martin in view of Hsu with the adhesive strips of Spoons to achieve a very secure attachment without permanent damage (See Spoons col.6, lines 2-12).

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 4, 7, 12 and 13 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brian Ensey whose telephone number is 571-272-7496. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 6:30 AM - 3:00 PM.

Art Unit: 2615

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sinh Tran can be reached on 571-272-7564. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:


Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Va. 22313-1450

Or faxed to:

(571) 273-8300, for formal communications intended for entry and for informal or draft communications, please label "PROPOSED" or "DRAFT".
Hand-delivered responses should be brought to:

Customer Service Window
Randolph Building
401 Dulany Street
Arlington, VA 22314

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BRIAN ENSEY
PRIMARY EXAMINER
10/18/07